## Homework III

Due date: Sunday, Mar 17th 2024 at 11:59pm

Note: For written questions, you can turn in either a scanned copy of your handwritten answers or a PDF file of your answers. For programming questions, you need to submit your code and **also** answer the asked questions in pdf. Name the submission package as hw3\_Lastname\_Firstname.zip.

## Problem 1: kNN Classifier (30 points)

You are asked to build a k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN) classifier. Here we use the heart data set. More information about the data can be found here<sup>1</sup>. The data set is included in hw3\_datasets.zip on Canvas. In the heart data folder, there are three files: "trainSet.txt", "trainLabels.txt", and "test.txt". Each row of "trainSet.txt" corresponds to a data point whose class label is provided in the same row of "trainLabels.txt". Each row of "testSet.txt" corresponds to a data point whose class label needs to be predicted. Code to load data is given in "p1.py". You will train a classification model using "trainSet.txt" and "trainLabels.txt", and use it to predict the class labels for the data points in "testSet.txt".

- 1) Use the leave one out cross validation on the training data to select the best k among  $\{1, 2, ..., 10\}$ . Report the averaged leave-one-out error (averaged over all training data points) for each  $k \in \{1, 2, ..., 10\}$ .
- 2) Based on 1), use the best k to predict the class labels for test instances. You should also report the predicted labels for the testSet.

## Problem 2: PCA (50 points)

You are asked to build a k-Nearest Neighbor (kNN) classifier based on dimenationality reduced data by PCA. The data set for evaluation is the gisette data set. More information about the data can be found here<sup>2</sup>. The data set is included in hw3\_datasets.zip on Canvas. The data is in the same format as that in Problem 1. You will train a classification model using "trainSet.txt" and "trainLabels.txt", and use it to predict the class labels for the data points in "testSet.txt". A demo code is given in "p2.py", which includes data loading, model training, and visualization.

1) Train a kNN based on the original features. You should conduct cross-validation (of your choice) to select the best k. Describe the cross-validation approach, e.g., how many folds, how did you split the data. If you use a library for cross-validation, describe how the library does it. Report the best value of k under your cross-validation approach, and then report the testing accuracy corresponding to the best k.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Statlog+(Heart)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Gisette

- 2) Conduct PCA on the data and then learn a kNN model using the dimensionality reduced data. You should conduct cross-validation (of your choice) to select the best k and best d, where d is number of dimensions after PCA. Describe the cross-validation approach and report the best value of k and best value of d. Report the testing accuracy corresponding to the best k and best d.
- 3) Visualize the data distribution in the PCA projected space with d=1, d=2, and d=3, respectively. Include the visualization as figures in your pdf. Are there any visible clusters or patterns in the PCA plot? How does the PCA visualization change with different numbers of components?

## Problem 3: (20 points)

Given a set of observations  $\{x_1, x_2, ..., x_n\}$ , where  $x_i \in \{1, 2, ..., K\}$ . Assume that each  $x_i, i = 1, ..., n$  follows an identical and independent distribution specified by  $Pr(x_i = k) = p_k$ , where  $\sum_{k=1}^K p_k = 1$ . Please derive the maximum likelihood estimation of the parameter  $p = (p_1, p_2, ..., p_K)$ . Hint: You can use a one-vs-rest strategy. For example, when you consider  $p_1, x_i$  can be viewed as either 1 or not 1.